lastic, recently seized at New-Bedford on suspicion of being intended for the same business, swells the amount of testimony going to sho v that the importation of Africans is becoming a regular branch of commerce, in which the Administration, in sofar as it winks at it, and the Northern States, mso far as they ful to exercise sleepless vigil mee in preventing the use of their ports by the pirates, whether foreigners, Southerners, or, worst of all, Northern men, are participes criminis. Let the Federal Government look North as well as South, to the small and the large Northern ports-to Salem, New-Bedford and New-York, as well as to New Orleans, Charleston, or the Florida and Mississippi coasts, and do something by land and by sea, at least try to do something, to prevent the continuance of this traf- | timent to the matter in the history of American fic. If the Government shall still practically convice | politics. at the business, let the Northern States wash their bands of it by the passage and the enforcement of such laws as may put a stop to the use of their ports by slave-dealers, and by the election of a President in 1860 who will render the laws operative whenever and wherever they are violated.

As matters now stand, we are all, it is to be feared, somewhat to blame-those of us who trusted that the world had made some progress since the seventeenth century, and who failed clearly to perceive years ago that the advocates of Slavery would accept and carry into effect the logical consequences and corollaries of their opinions, the very instant that it became expedient so to do; those of us who have written letters to prove that the Sisvery question was "set-"tled;" those of us who have failed at any time. or to any extent, to urge the great principles of Freedom which we hold. But the revival of this abominable traffic appeared to be so insane as well as so unchristian a project; it seemed so uncharitable to attribute it to any considerable portion of the people of the South, that we may be pardoned for baying treated the speeches of such men as Mr. L W. Spratt as vagaries, and the Pearl River story of The N. O. Delta as possibly untrue. But what shall be said of journals which still tell their readers that the slave-trade exists only in the heated fency of a few Southern and Northern fanatics, who are seeking to make capital out of the rumors touching it? - journals that are still willfully sbutting their eyes to the signs of the times, which he who runs may read: -to the resolutions of State Conventions, the speeches and letters of prominent Southern politicians, the leading articles of leading Southern journals in favor of the new branch of commerce; to the action and non-action of Grand Juries, before whom indictments of the pirates have come; to the influence wielded in Savannah by a man live Charles A. Lamar, openly a trader in imported blacks; to the stillness and smaliness of the few voices raised against the movement in those States whose interest it subserves, and to the nature of the arguments urged by those voices-arguments of expediencs, arguments of the slave-breeders and the large slaveholders, who prefer that the relations between sup-1dy and demand should continue as they are ?

ENGLAND IN DANGER.

In these days the world revolves with astonishing rapidity. Hardly has Napoleon III. got home from Italy, and already he is planning still greater warlike enterprises. The curtain is about to rise for the next act of the Napoleonic drama, which it seems is to be not war with Prussia, but with England. In Paris, the premontion, mildly and argumentatively hinted by the Moniteur, has been solemply uttered by no less an organ than the Journal des Debats, in an article which evidently emanated from the Foreign Minister, if not from the Tuileries itself. In New-York, it is taken up by a still more weighty periodical-the Courrier des Etais Uniswhich attributes the downfall of Louis Philippe to his sacrificing everything, even the dignity of France, to his tenacious love for the English alli ance. "Whatever be the party to which England " confides the direction of her affairs," exclaims this important journal, "she will do wisely to take " account of the fact that she may hate us and fear but that if we hate her, we fear her not." No doubt, when England comes to read this noble sentence of the Courrier, she will tremble as she has never yet done since that famous fright she experienced at Waterloo. Nor is this all. The N. Y. Times holds similar language, though, as is its wont, it is more lucid and powerful than its French colleague. "The Government and Peoe ple of France," says The N. Y. Times in its very clearest and most impressive style, "the "Government and people of France are rousing "themselves at last to compel England and the " English Press into something like a decent re-" gard for the proprieties of life in their treatment " of the Emperor Napoleon and the Freuch na-"tion." This, too, will probably shed alarm all over the British islands, where, if we are rightly informed, former utterances of the same influential journal have been perused with a feeling akin to universal anxiety. But when we inform those islands, what they have probably hitzerto only vaguely and painfully surmised, that there are suspicions, how well grounded it is not for us to say, that the Emperor Napoleon III. himself is the author of some of the most remarkable articles which appear in that journal (we believe he writes less frequently for The Courier and Enquirer, his aid not being required in that quarter), we presume they will see reasons for modifying their course, of which they have not hitherto felt the weight. For our part, if they wish us to offer our mediation as a neutral power friendly to both parties, we emphatically advise them to lose no time in introducing the French mode of observing "the " proprieties of life" into the debates of Parliament and the discussions of the press For the journals let a rigorous censor be at once imported from Paris; or perhaps the editor of The New-York Times would undertake the congenial office; and for the Lords and Commons let M. de Morny and M. de Baroche, supported by a sufficient force of gendarmes, be put in strict charge of them for a few weeks until they have learned their manmers better, and will promise to stop vexing " the " patient magnanimity of the French ruler and his

But perhaps even the abolition of free speech and the free press would be too late. The moment of submission and forgiveness may have passed forever. Who knows but that the fist of the nourelle politique Française has gone forth ! Who knows but that the great Napoleon III, who hates but fears not England, may be about to avenge Waterloo by planting his victorious eagles on the battlements of the Tower and leading in triumph Sir Salomons, the lor-maire of London, and all the aldermen and the other milords, with golden chains about their necks, and each carrying a picture from the National Gallery as a tribute to the magnanimous conqueror? Tremble Albion! Be warned in Time! Beware!

" people."

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N T. Tribute
WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

The special telegraphic dispatch to The New-York Herald, stating that the Peyton letter of Judge Douglas is the only letter or mani esto that he intends to make public, is a mistake. I hear that be says that so long as attacks are made upon him in respect to his views on Territorial rights, he shall not cease to make defense based upon the facts per-

On account of the alleged obstructions by officers of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to the delivery of Anthracite Coal there, under the recent contract, the contractor has notified the Department that he declines to deliver coal to meet a requisition except at the coal wharves and on board vessels lying at the coal shipping depot in the port of Philadelphia, unless the Department consent to receive coal on board of vessels from lighters after they tave been to the coal whar-es and taken there al that their draft of water will permit. In view of this the Department orders the purchase of coal in open market to supply the requisition, and will charge the difference of cost to the contractor.

Tennessee Election.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 8, 1859. In thirty counties-more than half the State vote-Notherland (Opposition) for Governor, gains 1,600. naking a Democratic majority of about 8,000. The Opposition elect their Congressmen in the

VIIIth and IXth Districts. The State Senate is certainly one and probably three Democratic majority. The House is certainly

three and probably five Democratic majority.

The Yacht Cruise.

New-London, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859. The Zings and Gipsy started at noon to-day for Plumb Island and back twenty-five miles-the Haze acting as stake-boat. The Zinga got the advantage of Iralf a mile in the start and led all the way, reaching Plumb Island and rounding the Haze at 1:09 o clock-the Gipsy at 1:12. On the return the G-psy passed the Zinga, and came in at 3:04 o'clock. The Zinga was becalmed, and did not get home till near 5 e'clock p. m.

The Irene, Restless, Gertrude, and Jenny, accompa-

The Stella arrived from Boston at 5 o'clock p. m. We start at 7 o'clock a. m. for Newport.

To the Associated Press. New LONDON, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859. The Yacht Squadron have spent the day at this harbor. A race between the Zinga and Gipsy for a purse of one hundred dollars, around Plumb Island, came off to-day, and resulted in the success of the G psy. A grand ball is to be given this evening at the Pequot House in honor of the Yacat-men, the music by Dodworth's Band of New York.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

St. Lotis, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859. A special dispatch to The Bulletin says that the overland express arrived last a ght at Leaven worth, with Denver City dates of the 29th ult. Great excite ment prevailed at the mines, in consequence of the discovery of rich diggings at the head waters of the Colarado. Hundreds were leaving daily for the dig-

Another express, due to-day, will probably bring the details of the news.

The Leavenworth Times of to-day says that a secret Vigilance Committee was organized during the part week, for the purpose of breaking up the extensive gange of horse-thieves and robbers which infest the Territory. One or two victims had suffered the death penalty, and others were punished until they conessed their crimes and exposed their associates. The Committee dishanded, after gaining sufficient knowledge to effect the destruction of the different gangs.

Another Cargo of Slaves Landed-Wreck. Washington, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

A cargo of 600 Africans has been lauded on the ast of Florida, near Tampa. As soon as the landing was effected the vessel was fired and abandoned. Total statement is made on the authority of United States Marshal Blackbarn.

Southern papers say that the schooner Reindeer which sailed from Mobile in June, has been lost at sen, and the crew have arrived safely at New-Orleans. The schooper was owned in Baltimore, and insured in

From Mexico, California, and Oregon.

Special Dispatch to The Charleston Cou NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859. By an arrival to day we have advices from Misatit-

an to August 2.

The Mexican Courts are seizing the Tchauntepec Compeny's property for trivial debts. The chief each gineer, Mr. Südell, has come on here to avoid impris-

Miramen now favors the clergy, it is said. A conspiracy has been discovered which implicates reveral of his confidential officers.

The people of Upper Mexican California have made

the offer to Juarez to overthrow the present Govern-ment in the lower part of that State, which had lately declared its independence, provided certain privileges are granted to them. In the event of his refusal, they will declare their in d. p. hdence.

The California gold mines are prospering, especially the operate minima.

New Indian difficulties have broken out in Southern

Oregon, for the settlement of which the Governor asks for more troops.

Oswego, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.
At the Democratic Caucus held in this city on Saturday evening, there was a sprited contest between the two factions, which, it is thought will two factions, which, it is thought, will result in double delegations being sent to the State Convention. From this District, in three Wards, two sets of delegates were elected, and in one Ward the delegates elected are claimed both by the Hards and the Softs.

The Steamship Yorktown.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859. The new steamship Yorktown, of the New-York, Norfolk and Richmond line, arrived nere at noon to-day. A grand festival was held on board.

Destructive Fire.

The planing-null and lumber-yard of Moore, Hal-stead & Co. were barned yesterday, together with five dwellieg-houses. The loss is estimated at \$125,000. No insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Fire-Railroad Depot Burned. Bostos, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859. At about 4½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a fir goke out in the depot of the South Berwick Railroad

at Salmon Fails, N. II., which was entirely destroyed.

A westerly wind drove the flames across the river to South Berwick, Me., where thirteen buildings were burned. The whole less is \$20,000; insured for about \$5,000 in Cocheco, Saco, and York County offices.

A Man Probably Murdered.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

The body of Elisha T. Sterling, a well-known citizen of this city, was found early yesterday morning on the pavement with his skull fractured. He had been purchashy manufared. probably murdered.

Marine Disaster.

Nonrolk, Ang. 7, 1859.
The schooler Sabine, of and from New-York, bound to Newburn, N. C., has put in here with lose of mainmant etc. mast, etc.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

FIFTH DAY.

From Our Own Reporters. SPEINGFIELD, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859. The Association, somewhat diminished in numbers, not all the members having returned from their Sunday jaunts, met this morning at 10 o'clock, a. m., in General Session. A resolution was passed, requesting the British Association to continue its labors in end-avering to secure magnetic observations in the colonies of Britain. The resolution changing the rule so as to print in the proceedings the titles of papers which are read in the meetings, but not approved by the Standing Committee, came up. The character of the Assaciation was the subject of much discussion. Many cation was the subject of much discussion. Many members who have read papers before the Association, which have been reported in the newspapers, and over which they have felt very much elated, have been greatly disappointed at seeing no mention of their been greatly disappointed at seeing no mention of their productions in the pamphlet proceedings. This is said to be rather provoking where one has promised a great many friends to send them copies. But after all, it is not of importance, as the pamphlet proceedings of which but few hundred copies are printed, are of little correquence, compared even with the report of a single newspaper, of which a quarter of a million of copies are published. The resolution was lost.

Mr. W.M. R. Prince of Floshing, who has been talking of what he calls Spiriualism, it a very loud voice and without the fear of Science before his eyes, for several days at the Massacot House, where most of us are, arese and attracted the attention of the Chair. He said:

their. He said: Mr. Phesident: I held in my hand a preamble and Mr. Pressident: I hold in my hand a preamble and a resolution, on a subject about which there has been great opposition in this Association; and all I now ask is a short but a candid hearing. (Sersation.) Learned Societies have been assailed as composed of atheists and infidels, and I desire to give you an opportunity to set this calimory at rest. [Laughter.] Furthermore, I desire that this Association should give the world a proof that its object is to clucidate and not to suppress investigation. The subject is Mental Power, or Spirit values. I do not consider that this Association has anything to do with the insula -d fact that spirits do communicate with man, but this Society is certainly—

The Pressipers called for a succident statement of

Tre PRESIDENT called for a succinct statement of Prof. Caswell.-I call for the reading of the resolu-

Mr. PRINCE-I was going on to say that this Society Mr. Prisce-I was going onto say that this Society is certainly bound to recognize Mentalism and Spiritualism, so far as they form a medium of communication for knowledge.

Prof. Caswell-I call for the reading of the resolu-

Mr. PRINCE-I can't, Mr. President, read the reso

Mr. Princk-I can't, Mr. Pression, read the resolution without reading the preamble.

Dr. Girnox-With the permission of our friend, I propose that the subject be put as de for a little while; we have a great many papers, and we have but little time to read them.

The PRESIDENT-The Chair would respectfully republic to the prince that the proposition of the principle of the princi

resett to Mr. Prince that the preamble will, with the resolution, he submitted to the Standing Committee.
Mr. Prince-I was going to show the stupidity of the action of the Association before. I will read the

" Resolved, That a Committee comprised of six m as pointed to take into consideration the claims of Spi numication to be ranked among the sciences—

The most exact science! -" and that the same Committee report at the next annual season of this Association."

Now, Mr. President, is it in order for me to comment n the resolution enough to make it understood?

The PRESIDENT—It will be referred to the Standing

Committee.

A motion was made to lay if on the table.

The PRESIDENT—The question is on the The PRESIDENT-The question is on the acceptance of the resolution; an amendment is made to lay it on

Prof. Caswell -I move to lay the resolution on the A viva voce vote, the President declined to deter-

Upon a division, there were but 4 negative to some

o affirmative votes.

Mr. PRINCE all the while retained the floor.

Mr. PRINCE all the while retained the floor.

MATHEMATICS.

Prof. SMITH of Attended was called to the chair.
The first paper was by Prof. Peirce, upon the personal peculiarities of astronomical observers. Two observers, observing simultaneously a series of events, will, in general, either by an average fixed amount, in their estimate of the time of each event; and this is called the personal equation. But, beside this, there will be periocular disturbances, or variations from the mean, different for each observer; and Prof. P. endeavored to point out some of the sources of these personal peculiarities.

Mr. T. W. SAFFORD gave an account of some ex-Mr. T. W. Safford gave an account of some expriments at Cambridge, proving, by the theory of
probabilities the exactnee of errors of this character.
Dr. B. A. Gould made some observations on the
results of bisown experience and study of this curious
prictical question, as to the sources of the error.
Prof. Corrin of Annapolis added a few words, and
Dr. Gould mentioned that a rhythmical car was led.

when a ticking was heard, to put the observation in at an exact has furterval, playing a tuce as it were. Dr. C. H. Petens made some remarks similar to those of Mr. Safford and Dr. Gould.

there of Mr. Safford and Dr. Gould.

Prof. Petice summed up the discussion by the remark that we should at length find that merely mechanical observations would not answer, and that for scientific purposes, observations are valuable in proportion to the amount of brains used in them.

Prof. S. Alexander read apaper on the harmonies and arcient history of the Solar System. He endeavored by an ingenious comparison of the numerical distances of the planets from the sun, to show that the planets were originally in a different condition, the

planets were originally in a different condition, the Earlh and Venus being one, and Uranus being united to an interior planet, new missing, having been, as he an interior planet, new missing, having been, as he thinks, swallowed by Saturn. The Professor poured thinks, swantowed by Saturn. The Professor poured out ris arguments with greatermestness and in great number to show that his history of the Genesis of the planets was correct, and ran on in the manner of an old fashioned sermon, to the twenty-first application of his theory to existing facts.

Prof. WORTHEN in the chair.
Mr. WM. P. Blake continued his paper on the Goology of the Santa Fe region, and an interesting discussion grew out of it, in which Mr. J. P. Lesley, Prof. Hall, Col. Foster, and others took part. The paper HALL, Col. FOSTER, and others took part. The paper and its discussion developed the gradual thinning out of the strats from the Alleghenies westward, and Mr. STERRY-HUST took occase on to call out some views on that point expressed by Prof. Hall in his address as retiring President at Montreal. These views were eartestly opposed by most of the geologists present. The discussion slid out of this into the old Peruvian quartel which matted the Geological harmony at Ballimore.

CHEMISTRY AND METEOROLOGY.

Prof. Matlet in the chair.

Prof. B. Silliman, jr., read a paper detailing several instances of the archarge of electricity through gas mains, any describing its action uses the mains.

Prof. Hanny said that this paper was of importance. in connection with the new element of danger from electricity introduced into our houses with gas-pipes; be illustrated in by numerous ansedotes and examples. Electricity frequently abandoned lightning-rods for gas-piper, passing through considerable intervening brick

d u cetar. The Rev. Gro. Joses gave some instances of luminon stees in the armosphere observed at considerable highs on the Ardes, and showed specimens of the type which he was able to read by its light. He also referred to similar luminousness observed by the seronants on the late balloon voyage from St. Louis to New-York.

Prof. Etras Loomis read a paper on the European sterm of Dec. 26, 1836 in connection with a storn which occurred in America five days before. He illus it by tour maps of the weather of Europe on afferent days. After a long description of the frated it by the maje of the scalars of Entope of the minutes, he gave the following in-tery of it. On the list, the barometer in Central Europe was at its mean, with a high barometer in Northern Europe. This produced a wind from the north throughout Germany. Thus, of course, interfered with the normal south-west aims pushing it toward, condensity, its vapor and This, of course, interfered with the normal south-west wint, pushing it upward, condensing its vapor and producing first cloud and then snow. The end of the storm was due to the supplanting of the most west wind by the dry north wind; it rained out. From the 24th to the 18th, the center of the storm was upon the Atps. He thought this due to the usual action of mountains in foreing up winds, and so precipitating their moisture. This distinguished the European from the American storms, which always traveled thirty or tery noles an hour to the eastward.

Prof. Hanny gave Prof. Loomis credit for having been the first graphically to exhibit storms.

Prof. Corris brought to notice and Prof. Hanny defined that the three theories of Prof. Espy, Dr. Hare,

fited that the three theories of Prof. Espy, Dr. Hare, and Mr. Redfield, about which there had been so much angry discussion in past meetings, were now proved all to be in part correct.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first paper was by Mr. TRUMAN HENRY SAF-FORD, on certain improvements which he had made in the classical mode of calculating the orbit of a comet that is, in the mode of Olbers, modified by Encke. These improvements save time in computation, and Dr. B. A. Goven, jr., then read an abstract of his paper showing the falsity, and almost absorbity of the idea that meteors or aerolites are bodies ejected rom volcanes on the moon, by unimpeachable numeri-

coldeductions from the known dimensions and move-ners, of the earth and her establishe. To his the earth they a nest etast from a particular spot on the moon, such these numbers of an average two millions of stones

shot away for every one that hits, so the moon would rapidly lose the mass. Prof. B. Sit. LAMAS, jr., added, that from a chemical examination of Detectic stones, they are merely secrim burned off nom a passing meteor, so that the great meteors themsenves have not reached the earth. Frof. P. thought there was no resisting these argu-nents, and that in fact meteoric stones are a kind of

The Rev. THOMAS HILL introduced a paper on certain on wes which had never hi berto been considered se telated to each other, but which he showed to have

inpertiact geometrical properties in common.

Prof. W. D. Whitter gave an abstract of a paper upon Hindoo Astronomy. His researches but convinces him that Hindoo Astronomy was introduced from Greek Astronomers in the second or third century of our era. And although it is to the credit of the Bindoo mind that it has preserved the Greek Astronomers in the second of third century. my so well it is more to the honor of Greece that she originated ac ence for all nations. Dr. B. A. GOULD spoke of the great value of these

Dr. B. A. GOLLD spoke of the great value of those original researches of Prot Whitney.

Prof Prince made rome inquiries concerning traces of an older astronomy among the Hindoos.

Prof. Whitneys replied that such traces were distinctly to be seen; but he had met with none that seemed to imply any connection with Chaldean observations.

Mr. Chas. J. Porter read a paper on the common All: Chas. J. Poblik read a paper on the contribued governor of a steam-ergice. After a discussion of the simple elementary truths of centrifugal force, and of the difficulties in neaking its practical utility equal to its theoretical, he said that an accident had led to its improvement, almost to perfection, which

in provement he then explained.

Mr. Geo. Eastwood read a paper on a new application of mechanical formulæ to geometrical problems.

Mr. L. H. Morgan read a long list of Indian cus

Mr. E. Hitcheock of the Vermon' Geological Survey exhibited the sheleton of a fossil whale found in Charlotte, Vermont, in 1849. The head is missing; back-hone is about 10 feet long.

Sir W.M. E. Locas said that 19 caudal vertebræ had been found near Montreal, and he thought they were identical with there. They had also found the head of a seal tear Bytown. They were found in connection with marine shells which were all present in the waters of the St. Lawrence.

waters of the St. Lawrence.
Sir W. E. Loans contributed a paper on the history of the Lawrencen Limestones or Canada, and exsibited some appearances of forsils which he had

Prof. Hall said that the specimers had a very Prof. Bath, sail that the specifiers and a very strong resemblance to fessil coral, and were exceedingly interesting, there rocks having hitherto been supposed to be axole. He contended that there was nothing to prevent the growth of corals at that period.

Mr. T. STERRI-HUNT had been led from chemical observations to suppose that there was very considerable animal and vegetable life about this period.

able anin al and vegetable life about this period.

Mr. WM. P. BLAKE described the Placer gold mines in Georgia, and the hydran ic method of working tuem.

Mr. T. Sternay-Huar gave a theory of the re-formation of rocks by mechanical and by chemical means. Trere was, he said, for every sedimentary granite an igneous granite, and so with all the others. He supposed that the finer stratified deposits, maistened and heated, become pasty, and by chemical force may be obtunded into cracks, and generally perform all the autics observed in volances. This would allow some recent speculations, according to which the earth is recent speculations, according to which the earth is solid to the depth of 800 or 1000 miles, to be entertain-

In the evening receptions were given by Mr. Geo. B. Morris, and Mr. Samuel Bowles, the handsome editor of The Springfield Republican.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION IN ATTENDANCE ON MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION IS ATTENDANCE ON THIS MEETING.

Prof. Jos. Lovering, Combridge, Prof. H. A. Newton, N. Haven, R. H. Tybr, Fullot, N. Y. J. D. Waitney, Nerthampton, Prof. H. M. Haven, Prof. W. D. W. Hirley, N. Pawen, H. J. Clark, Cambridge, Rev. J. P. K. Lox, Newton, L. I. Prof. S. Millman, Jr. N. Haven, H. J. Clark, Cambridge, Prof. A. W. Smith, Annapolis, A. L. Elwyn, Puls.
Prof. A. C. Schwedt, Providence, Prof. E. Chewell, Providence, Prof. E. C. Sandrew, Mar'ta, O. Prof. N. W. C. S. Lyone, New-Haven, Prof. Jac Henry, Washington, Prof. Jac Henry, Washington, Prof. V. G. P. Chyne, N. Y. St. H. Seider, Beston, Prof. Jac Henry, Washington, Prof. V. G. P. Chyn. N. Y. St. W. Stern, New-Haven, Co. A. Newen, New-Haven, Co. Nichola, Beston.

Jea Henry, Washington.

W. G. Peck, N. Y.

J. A. Kirkpatrick, Phila. Prof. J. Johnston, Middle'o. Cr.
Rev. N. H. Ezaleston, Mad., Wis.
T. Sterry Huat. Mourresl.
Henry A. Ward, R. schester, N. Y.
Dr. C. H. Sprins, Holyoke, Mass.
Dr. A. B. Clarke, H. Hyote, Mass.
Dev. C. Gulman, New Haven. A B Clarke, B.
A B Clarke, B.
A B Clarke, B.
A B C Gdman, New Have,
ass E West, Buffalo,
A toto Reservet, New York,
Dr. N C. Keep, Boston
Dr. E. H. F. Preers, Harn, ColF. P. Brewer, New Haven,
J. D. Bunkle, Cambridge,
J. M. Pierre, Cambridge,
J. M. Pierre,
J. C. Wright, Cambridge.
J. H. Shek, Phila.
E. A. H. Allen, New Bedferd.
Rev Geo Jones, Annapolis.
Por J. Levente Columbina, S. C.
Intel J. M. Schoffeld, W. Peint,
Prof. E. Hickereck, Anhiest.
Dr. L. A. Smith, Newark, N. J.
Dr. L. A. Smith, Newark, N. J.
Dr. H. A. Smith, Newark, N. J.
Dr. H. Conike, Troy, N. Y.
Dr. H. Steh, Ashrabula, O.
Rev Gee Duffeld, D-troit.
Fev Thes. Hill, Washham,
Dr. G. A. Oris, Jr. Springfield.
Draw H. Hiltchoock, Amherst.
Dr. L. Schom, Ashvan,
Dr. F. Prine, Rechrater, N. Y.
Dries, Hyst. New York.
G. G. Goodrieb, Budfalo,
F. Prine, Rechrater, N. Y.
Dries, Hyst. Rew. Vork.
G. G. Goodrieb, Budfalo,
F. Prine, Rechrater, N. Y.
Dries, Hyst. Springfield.
Dr. H. F. Pewer, New Hawsen.
Dr. Hunter, N. Y.
Dries, Hyst. Rew. Vork.
G. G. Goodrieb, Budfalo,
F. Prine, Rechrater, N. Y.
Dries, Hyst. Springfield.
Dr. E. H. F. Pewers, Ham. Col.
F. P. Brewer, New Haven.
J. R. Hiller, Washington.
E. Hiller, Washington.
E. Stitest, Boston.
F. Poff, D. Warray, Albany,
Broof, Dwins, Washington.
F. Prine, Rechrater, N. Y.
Dr. H. G. C. C. F. Holler, Bentfelden, V.
Dr. H. G. G. Goodrieb, Budfalo,
F. P. Brewer, New Haven.
J. R. Hiller, Cambridge.
J. H. Hiller, Washington.
E. Stitest, Boston.
F. F. Brewer, New Haven.
J. H. Hiller, Washington.
E. Stitest, Boston.
F. Stitest, Boston.
F. G. A. Oris, J. Prof. J. Washington.
F. G. A. Oris, J. Prof. D. Marray, Albany,
Broof, Dwins, Washington.
F. C. T. C. Stanker, P. W.
W. S. Farmer Ripen, Wis.
Dr. T. Potter, R. S. Prof. J. W. C.
C. France, Rattlebany, V.
Lieut Caleb Huse, West Point. ieut Caleb Huse, West Point, C. Frost, Brattlebaro, Vt. r. B. Howard, Williamstown, J. Gummers, Barbington NJ. r. A. A. Gould Boston, ir Wm. E. Logan, Montreal,

Prof. J. Brockleaby, Hartford. | Sir Wm. E. Logan, Montreal. | Prof. P. Schaff, Morcor ab'g, Pa. -On Tuesday last, the Hon. John Bogman Kerr adressed a large political meeting at Easton, Md., in which he briefly defined his position, classing himself among the Opposition and taking sides with neither

the Democratic or American parties. -The N. H. Gazette, the oldest Democratic paper in New-England, dutifully declares that "no Administration since the days of Jackson bas been so wantonly opposed and traduced by then professing devo-tion to Democracy as Mr. Buchanan's, and none has less deserved to be thus treated."

-The Detroit Daily Tribune, referring to the next Presidential election, speaks of Wm. H. Seward of New-York as "the first choice of the people of Michigan in the last two Presidential contests, and now! The Milwaukee Scuttnel says that the State of Wisconsin shares in this sertiment, and will gladly give her electoral vote in 1860 to Senator Seward, "as the ablest statesman of the day."

THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN ON THE WISE LETTER. The Washington Consultation has the following stem-ly virtuous article: 'The Opposition journals are making themselves merry over a letter which purpors to have been addressed, under date of Richmond, July 13, by the Governor of Virginia, to some political friends in New York, in regard to the arrangements which the Democracy of that great State might deem it accessery and proper to adopt, with a view of caus-ing their opinions, sentiments, and wishes to have their due and proper weight in determining the decision of the National Democratic Convention of Charleston. If this letter is genume, nothing can be said which can If this letter is genuine, nothing can be said which can increase the mortification that must necessarily be felt by the friends of Governor Wise at its inopportune publication. If there is any sentiment which the American people cherish, and which they ought to require from public men, it is political morality among those who aspire to their suffrages. This letter is calculated, it the stronger degree of which the case. cularee, it the strongest degree, to shake the confi-cence of the people in this respect. If a political ad-venturer, hereafter—actuated by a profligate disregard of consistency and patriotism—should wish to find a rheterical defense of his aberrations, he might find it in this extraordinary letter of Gov. Wise.

-Mr. James Bucharan Henry, the President's nephew, is to be married to-day at Annapolis, Md., to the daughter of Col. Joseph H. Nicholeon of that place. It is expected that that eminent bachelor, James Buchanan, will lend to the nuptials the light of his countenance, and some say that his grace-ful pen will wreathe the ponderous columns of The Constitution with an elegant and picturesque account of the festivities.

-The Hop. Jefferson Davis is reported to be recovering from his recent dangerous illness.

- The Charleston Mercury has the following elegant paragraph concerning the Hon. Cassius M. Clay and his father; if, indeed, his father, Gen. Green Clay, a Virginian by birth, and one of the pioneer set-

rs of Kentucky, be intended:
The Hop. Cassius M. Clay is bleating Abolitionism in Kettucky. He hopes that 'the non-slaveholders who had moved first to Kentucky, then to Missouri,

This is the hope and plan of many beside the Hat. Cassius M. Clay—the renegade son of a reprobate sire—the eiger a charlatan and a traiter to the South, the yearger a bired political buffoon, with all the treachery of the sire and none of his genius.

MILITARY.-The Washington Greys, Capt. Book, who have been on excursion to Niagara Falls, Mostreal and Boston, during the past week, returned heme yesterday atternoon, and were received by one of the companies of the Eighth Regiment, and escorted to their armory. The Greys were received ip Boston by the Reabury City Guards, Capt. Perkins, and the Union Guards, Capt. Pearl, of East Bas tor, who entertained them curing their stay. The company and all express themselves pleased with their trip, and with the courtesies extended to them wherever they halted.

The 69th Kegiment made a parade last night for the purpose of serenading Col. Ryan, at his residence in Leonard street, and end-avoring to induce him to withdraw his resignation of the Colonelcy.

As Alleged Receiver.-Last night an Irish seman, named Mary Ward, was arrested at No. 12 Sullivan street, by Officer Baldwin of the Eighth Precipet, charged with having received some goods stolen from a young girl named White. The officer upon arresting Mary was attacked by fifteen or twenty of the thieves who live about that locality and pretty roughly handled, as he had no weapon wherewith to defend himself. Pu hing into a Dutch grocery store, he borrowed a club, and returning to the den swept the thieves right and left, when the rascals, fearing arrest, cleaned out. Mary was taken to the Eighth Ward Station-House, and committed to the cells

STREET PREACHING -At a meeting of evangelica ministers, and religious friends of different denominstions, recently held in Curcinnati, it was decided to commence preaching in the open air. Steps are to be taken immediately to district the city, and to appoint persons, clergymen and laymen, to preach in the streets, not only on Sunday, but on the other days of the week. At the same meeting, Judge Storer, who was Charman, gave the following definition of the word "Evangelical:" "All who love Jesus and deperd or him for salvation, without regard to their works or merits."

FROM THE BAHAMAS -By the schooner Susan Orear, we have Nassau (Bahamas) papers to July 27. The only item of interest is the announcement that President Buchapan has presented a splentid chronemeter to Capt Stewart of the Light House Yacht, J. J. Fenlayson, 'or his zealons aid to the bark George Thomas of New-York, stranded recently on the Bahama Bank. The presentation was made through the Governor of the Islands. Advices from Tark's Island state that 130,000 bushels of salt had been shipped since July I, and that a considerable amount was still on hand with the price ranging at 7 a8c.

SETTLEMENT OF DACOTAH TERRITORY.-This new SETTLEMENT OF DACOTAH TERRITORY.—This new Territory is now open for settlement, although the time allowed the Indians in which to remove to their Reservation has not yet expired. But Agent Redfield is now in the Territory, having recendy taken up a large amount of an uty goods for the Yanktons. The Indians have all left Strike the Rees and Smutty Bear's camps—which were the principal points held by them—and have gone to their Reservation.

There is not the least danger of being annoyed by the savages, and as a consequence quite a number of per-

There is not the least danger of being annoyed by the savages, and as a consequence quite a number of persons have left this place within the last few days, with the intention of making claims in the Territory. We are informed that there is quite a settlement in the vienity of Strike-the-Rese late camp, at which point it is preposed to lay out a town. There is a large amount of beautiful farming land in Dacatah, and we doubt not much of it will be taken up during the next year by hardy pioneers, as from all quarters we hear of parties forming for the new Territory. The greatest drawback to the country is a rearcity of timber; but it has been demonstrated that a much less amount of timber than is at first supposed to be necessary can be got along with. A genial and productive soil and healthy climate go far in outwighing the many little inconveniences and wants met with in a new prairie country.

We would say to all those who have their eyes directed towards Dacotab, to get ready and start. You will meet with no difficulties. Since the arrival of the Agent with goods, the Indians have signified their willingness that the whites should go in and occupy their old homes. So come on: start for Sioux City, from which point you can make for any locality desired in the new Territory, and near which place are two good ferries across the Big Sioux River, the dividing line between lown and Decotab.

[Sloux City Eagle, 22d.

The Creed of the Spiritralists.—At a Spirit-nafets Convertion beld at Plymouth, Friday, said to be a cort of national gathering, the following creed was reported from a Committee, of which Henry C. Wright was a member, and was discussed by the Con-

vection:

1. We recognize as Spiritualists all who profess to believe in spiritual demonstrations. We call ourselves Spiritualists, and consider curselves distinct from these who do not recognize a certain quality of truth, and who may be properly called Spiritists.

Spirituals.

2 What is Spiritualism? We define the term as the true upbuilding of man's highes aprirual welfare and deathyr.

3 We believe that Spiritualism should not be confounded with
the baymonial philesophy of Andrew Jackson Davis, the delams
of Dr. Hare, nor the individual theories of any other writer,
whether prominent among Spiritualism or not; nor even with the
teachings of disemborized spirits themselves.

4 The relations of Spiritualism to specific reform. Since
man's spiritual welfare is liable to be retained by coming in constact with sensual things—we cannot, as extract and consistent Spiritualists fail to take an interest in all stem objects
as the following: I—Physiological reform, detective and obscop, to
the end that our bedies may be made the more fit and useful in
struments for the spirits; 2—Edocational reform, that the body,
mine and spirit may be made individually healthful; 3—Penttentary reform. 4—The emancipation of woman in order that shmay utifi her mission by becoming the mother of capable of
pring, 5—The abolition of slavary [6—The establishment of outversal place; 7—Theological and ecclesiastical reform because
we need we in universal and human progress; 8—Siesi reform
as d the recognization of the principles of brotherhood; lastly, in
every other this general or specific she decknowneds itself to our

The declaration was accepted, and the subject was then discussed.

A NEW DODGE IN FINANCE .- The Washington States describes a novel way of raising funds, which is carried on in that and other cities. It says:

"It seems that a firm in New York advertise that

they have morey to loan. On application being made, the borrower is required to advance one per cent on the amount he desires, pending the consideration of his ap-plication. If it is rejected, one half of the amount of one per cert on the sum desired is returned to him, and the remaining half goes to the firm for the 'trouble' the remaining half goes to the firm for the trouble they have been placed at in considering the applica-

tion.

"Under the supposition that all applications are rejected, quite a handsone amount on the percentage must result to the pretended lenders. The firm is located in New-York, and an agency now exists somewhere in this city. Some one of the applicants who has his application numbered as rejected, '300,' has reported the matter to the New York police ambacillar. How application numbered as rejected, 530 has reported the matter to the New York police authorities. However, it may be questioned whether there are any false pretenses about this, in view of the fact that the applicant, before investing his money, understands the erms of the bargain.

WHEAT IN WESTERN NEW-YORK .- A correspondent of The Rochester Union, writing from Lims,

Livingston Courty, says:

"The harvest is past, and, on the whole, the event proves pretty much as anticipated. Straw plenty and bright, berry full, no blight, rust nor weavel, and the weather favorable to the successful sheltering of the entire crop. Many fields upon which the happy owners looked with hope were confidently rebed on for from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre. Some of these are already thrashed, and the astovished cultivaters have been compelled to find storage and bags for thirty where only twenty bushels were expected, Livingston County, says: for thirty where only twenty bushels were expected, and for forty where thirty only were provided for. And I hear that the same evil has shown itself in the rye crep and that the barley also is liable to a similar catastrophe."

SHAKERS IN AMERICA .- It is said that there are four Staker Societies in Ohio, numbering 1,059; one in Connecticut, numbering 200; two in Maine, numbering 250; two in New Hampshire, numbering 500; four in 250; two in New Hampshire, numbering 500; four in Messachusetts, numbering 700; two in Kentucky, numbering 900; three in New York, numbering 1,050; making in all eighteen societies, each constituted of several distinct families, or communities, regularly efficered with elders, deacens, care-takers, &c., of both nale and female orders, according to their unique custom, and numbering in all some 4,600 members. THE SOUTHERN MAIL -The New-Orleans Commer

The Southers Mail.—The New-Orleans Commer-cial Bulletia is informed upon reliable authority, that the gap in the Mississippi Central Railroad (by which the transportation of the Southern mail is much de-layed,) "will be filled by the 1st of January next, "when the distance between New-Orleans and New-"York will be accomplished in three days and a half." The citizens of New-Orleans are apprehensive that this usall may be transferred to the Fernandina route across Florida, and have addressed the Postmaster-General on the subject.

POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

The steamably Hammonia arrived here at 4:40 this morning from Southampton July 26-her news not being so lete by one day as that brought by he Nova Scotism, which we published yesterday.

The steamebip Karnsk, from Havana Aug. 3 and Nassau Aug. 4, also arrived here at the same hour.

DARING BURGLARY.

Last night, Mr. Edward Jones of Baltimore, Mt., whose residence was recently bargiariously entered, arrived in this city for the pirpuse of identifying, if possible, a young man named Harlon, who had been apprehended on suspicion of being one of the bargiare, by Detectives King and Slowey. The particulars of the burglary are as follows: A week ago last Friday, between the hours of 1 and 2 a. m., the residence of Mr. Jones was visited by two experienced and daring burglars, who commenced their attack at the kitchen window, and by means of a small caw, obisel and jimmy, effected an entrance to the premises. Finding nothing of value to them in the kutchen and dining room, they proceeded to the front parlor and broke open a cheel containing \$1,150, in gold, silver and bank bills. Not being satisfied with what they had already obtained, the burglars made further search, which resulted in their finding a gold watch and chain, valued at \$285, together with two of Colt's improved revolvers, orth about \$40.

While busily engaged in ransacking the premises, the thieves knocked a piece of crockery from the shelving, and the dish falling upon the ficer made sufficient noise to awaken Mr. Jones.

Springing from his bed he hastened down the stairmay in his night-clothes, and when about half way a pistol was snapped at him, but fortunately the cap failed to explode. As soon as he could gain self-pos-session, he caught his assailant by the throat when a desperate conflict ensued, during which repeated. blows were made at his body with a large bowiekuife, cutting his shirt sleeve in several places. Mr. Jones was getting the advantage of his would-be murderer, when an accomplice, who was hid behind the folding doors, came to the rescue, and placing . pistol against the head of Mr. J., was about pulling the trigger, when Mr. Jones retreated a few stepe, and, seizing a large chair, dealt one of the fellows powerful blow over the head which partially felled him to the floor. He was about aiming a blow at the head of the other assausin, when, with a blow from a sluag-shot in the hands of the first ruffian, he was knocked to the floor in a senseless condition. The burglars then made their escape, leaving behind them the bowie knife, a cheese-bnife and one of Allen's revolvers.

There was one of Mr. Jones's laborers in the house but he ran away through fear.

Mr. Jones made the affair known to the Police of Baltimore, but they were unable to trace out the thieves, and the affair was about being forgotten, except in the history of criminal matters, when Mr. Jones received the following letter, postmarked New-York:

"NEW-YORK, July 30, 1859.

"Nr.w-Yors., July 30, 1858.

"Mr. Jones:

"Dear Ss—Having seene an account in the papers at this City in your house, i think i can inform you something concerning the robry, there is a young man in this City, by the name of George B. Harlow a notorious thief but little known in this City, who said in my preserve he had one thousan dollars wish he made in baltimore and what a hard time he had of it in the dark, he lives at No—Third Street i think you had better have atm arrested, you will find his likeness in the roques gallery is new york, you had better show this to the detectives of your city and they will tell you what to do i would be glad to see you get your property back how would he have got a thousand dolars, he did no come by it in an honest way—now air i have infor and you about it you can act your pleasure but the scener you do it the better for he will heave the City before long as he is not much sequainted here and travels a good deal. nainted here and travels a good deal.

Mr. Jones, after consultation with his counsel, sent the letter to Captain Walling, who placed the matter in the hands of Detectives King and Slowey. The house designated by number in Third street in the letter, but which we have omitted on account of some respectable families living on the premises, was closely watehed and the character of the occupants ascertained. The officers finally apprehanded a young man who gave his name as Harlow. The prisoner was conveyed to Police Headquarters, and shown the above letter, which he said he wrote himself. On the subject of the burglary rothing could be elicited from him, and he appears inclined to be moody, holding down his head to avoid the gaze of the officers. His picture graces the regue's gallery, and it is said that about a year ago for stealing his own sister's clothing.

in company with another fellow. Mr. Jones was confronted with the prisoner and feels convinced that Harlow was one of the burglars who robbed him and attempted his life. The prisoner either admits nor denies the matter, and says he will necompany Mr. Jones to Baltimore without the usual

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. LENT in.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lent in the chair.

The Fort Gansevoort Property.—Mr. Plant offered the following resolution:

Revelved, That the Coursel to the Corporation be requested to inform this Board, at its next meeting, if the property bounded by Gansevoort and West streets, North River and Thirteenth street, is not owned in fee simple by the Corporation of the Gity of New-York.

The paper was adopted.

A petition was received from the adult operatives of the manufacturing department of the Institution for the Blind, showing that the managers are not able to dispose of all the stock manufactured, and that, consequently, the operatives are obliged to work on half time. They, therefore, petitioned for aid from the Common Council. Referred to Finance Committees.

Taxes on Church Property.—The Mayor returned without approval the resolution to donate \$214.25. to the Trustees of the Chelsea M. E. Church.

The Mayor says that the Revised Statutes provide for the exemption from taxes of Church property, used for religious purposes, but to extend the exemption to property other size used, although owned by the Church, would be a bad precedent. Besides, the principle is itself unjust toward other tax payers. As parasing property, used for dwelling purposes, and should be paid the same.

The Croten Aqueduct Gate-Houses.—The Mayor

senage property, a tax against it is as just as on other property, used for dwelling purposes, and should be paid the same.

The Croten Aqueduct Gate-Houses.—The Mayor also returned with his objections the resolution directing the Croten Board to have the gate-houses of the new Reservoir constructed by Fairebild, Walker & Co. The Mayor says that in his opinion the Common Council cannot legally give the direction contained in the resolution. The Common Council have no power to give directions as to whom the work shall be done by. The vetoes took the usual course.

Fireman's Hall.—The Street Commissioner was directed to fit up the third story of the Fire nas's Hall for the use of the Fire Commissioners. The sum of \$1.500 was appropriated for this purpose.

Time.—The Street Commissioner was directed to put a new clock in the Councilmen's Chamber, in place of the one now there and which has been useless for the past three or four months.

A New Fark.—A resolution was adopted to appropriate \$1,500 to make a public park of Reservoir Square.

Sixty-minth Regiment.—The third floor of Essex Walker was appropriated to the use of the 69th Regi-

Sixty-ninth Regiment.—The third floor of Esser.
Market was appropriated to the use of the 62th Regi-

Chambers and Wall Streets to be Paved, The Board concurred to have Chambers street, from the Hudsen River to Chatham street, and Wall street from the East River to Broadway, with trap block

pavement.

The Sanitary Convention - Ten thousand copies of The Sanitary Convention.—Ten thousand copies of the proceedings of the late Sanitary Convention in this city were ordered to be published for distribution.

Lobby Expenses.—The resolution proposed a few—mouths ago to appropriate \$1,350 to pay the expenses of the Committee that went to Albany lat Winter to protect "our chartered rights," was brought up for action.

Mr. Ross called for the items of the bill.

Mr. Lenn, in an apparently sareastic ranner, said he was surprised that the gestleman world call for the bill of items, when he knew how the delegation of the New Haven Common Council were "entertained"

New-Haven Common Council were "entertained" here a few weeks ago. How would it look to call for that bill of items? [Laughter].

Mr. Ross said he was not asnot ned to show how his

ill of items was incurred.

The resolution was lost (Yew, 17, Nays 3) for want of

a constitutional vote.

It was subsequently brought up again, but the result was the same. The Boar's adjourned to Thursday, the